Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
Insulin Lispro (Humalog)	10-20 min	30-90 min	3-5h
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60 min	2-4h	5-8h
NPH (Humulin N)	1-3h	8h	12-16h
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1h	No peak	20-26h
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60 min	Varies	12-16h

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of Antimicrobial Stewardship?
   For appropriate antimicrobial use

2. Match the following:

A. Penicillins __3___	1. Contraindicated in patients on anticoagulants or with bleeding disorder.
B. Cephalosporins __1___	2. May discolor teeth. Causes photosensitivity.
C. Tetracyclines __2___	3. Check for allergy before administration, observe 30 minutes following parenteral administration.
D. Vancomycin ___5___	4. Ensure adequate fluid intake to prevent crystalluria.
E. Fluroquinolones ____4__	5. Can cause ototoxicity , monitor trough levels.

Respiratory Medications:

1. Your Patient is using a Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) and the device begins to whistle. What is the correct response by the nurse? We would educate them to breathe slower because the whistling indicates they may be breathing too fast

2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?
   A spacer can be used in younger clients that may not be sufficient with using a regular inhaler. The spacer allows the medicine to go directly to the lungs rather than being stuck in the mouth.

3. Match the following drugs with their indication for use :

A. Albuterol 3	1. Given to patients in respiratory distress
B. Acetylcysteine 4	2. Used for long term control
C. Budesonide + Formoterol 2	3. Used as a rescue inhaler
D. Atrovent + Albuterol 1	4. Given to break up mucus

GI Medications:

1. Match the following drug with their indication for use:

A. Azathioprine 3	1. Motion Sickness
B. Docusate sodium 4	2. Gastrointestinal reflux disease (GERD)
C. Cimetidine 6	3. Inflammatory bowel disease
D. Bisacodyl 7	4. Stool softener
E. Dimenhydrinate 1	5. Nausea, vomiting
F. Omeprazole 2	6. Duodenal ulcer
G. Metoclopramide 5	7. Constipation